

E

158

.U59



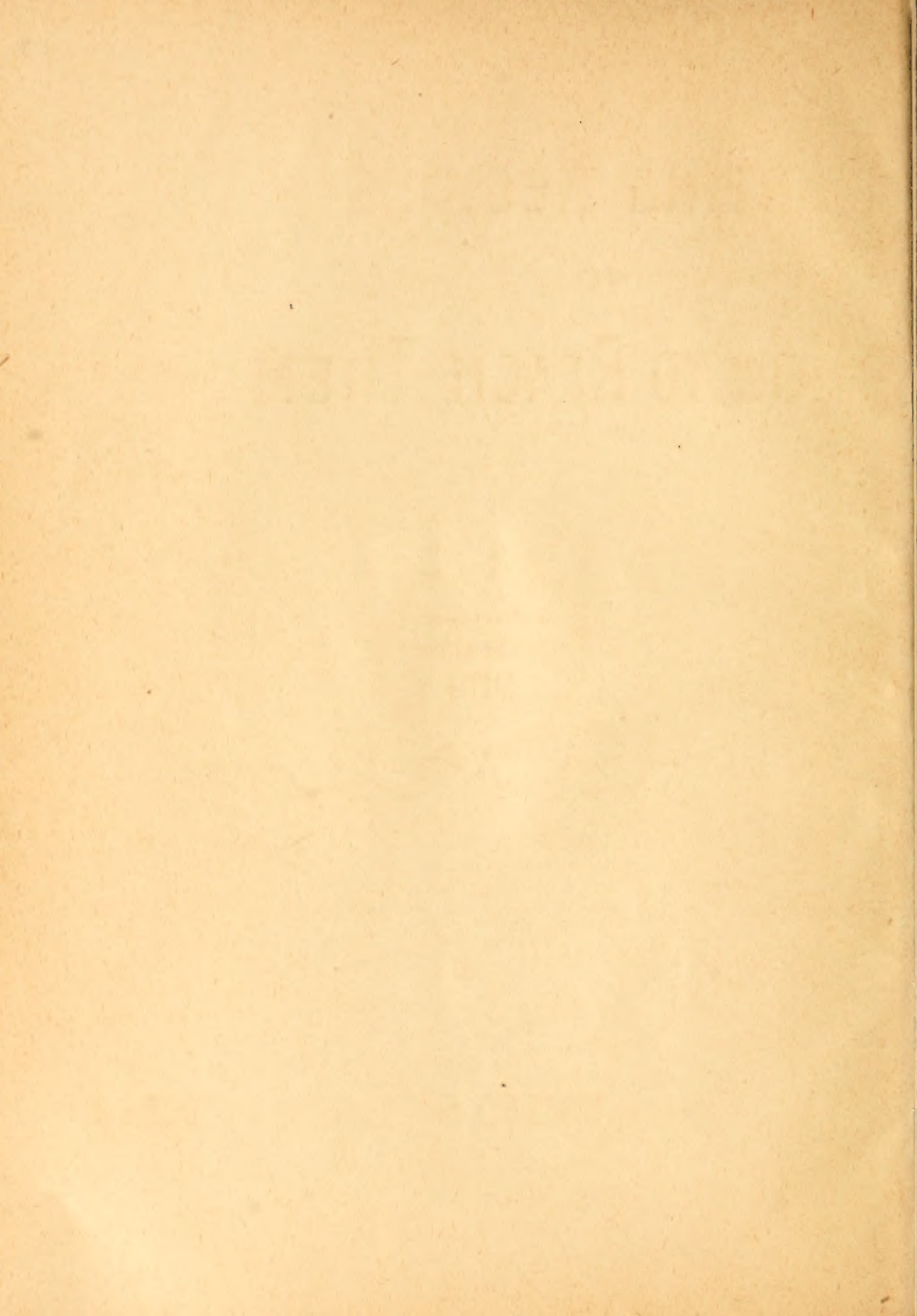
Class E 158

Book .L659

Copyright N^o

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.





HUNTING REGIONS

AND

HOW TO REACH THEM



COMPLIMENTS OF
UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.
LOWELL, MASS. U.S.A.

Hunting Regions AND How to Reach Them



UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HUNTING REGIONS AND HOW TO REACH THEM

INTRODUCING REPRESENTATIVE GUIDES



PUBLISHED BY
THE U. S. CARTRIDGE CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

1895

COPYRIGHTED, 1895
BY THE U. S. CARTRIDGE CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

U. S. C.



THERE are undoubtedly many sportsmen in the United States who wish to know something of the big game resorts of this country, and where they would be likely to find good shooting. Each year there are many who would indulge in shooting trips, if they knew where to go, and probably not a few abandon proposed trips for want of the desired information.

When the United States Cartridge Co., of Lowell, Mass., was asked to contribute to the success of the Sportsmen's Exposition, it felt that rather than make a large display of cartridges, which can be seen in almost any sporting goods establishment in the United States, it would endeavor to serve visiting sportsmen in a novel and interesting way, by giving them the privilege of meeting and talking with typical and representative guides and hunters from different parts of this great country, and at the same time enable them to learn something of our game, the best places for finding it, as well as an opportunity of securing the services of these guides, if they so desire.

This Company has made a special effort to bring to this Exposition, to occupy the space engaged by the United States Cartridge Co., to receive, welcome, and impart such information as they possess to sportsmen, guides who have become prominent by their superior skill as woodsmen, and as hunters distinguished for their bravery and intelligence.

In this booklet the regions from which these famous hunters come is briefly described, as well as the game to be found therein; some hints in relation to the best means of reaching these sections are given, and illustrations of the most highly prized game to be found in North America. This Company hopes to thus place before sportsmen a means of enlightening them on the best game-hunting resorts, in a manner both novel and pleasing.

The mounted specimens, skins and other work of the taxidermist shown in our camp are from the establishment of Southwick & Critchley, Providence, R. I.



MAINE.

THE STATE of Maine is, without doubt, the best region in the East for big game shooting, and for fishing. Fully two-thirds of the State remains a primeval wilderness, where abundance of game and fish is to be found. While its coast offers many attractions for the sportsman, its inland woods and waters draw there annually thousands of sportsmen. The secretary of the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association estimates the number who visit Maine annually for shooting and fishing as 50,000. Notwithstanding this large number of visitors, the game has in no way diminished; in fact, deer have increased wonderfully in the State, and there is plenty of sport now, and probably will be forever.

The most important of the big game to be found in the State of Maine is the moose, which is the largest of the deer family. It often exceeds 1,000 pounds in weight, with gigantic antlers, sometimes spanning more than 60 inches, making it a prize coveted by every sportsman. Next is the errant caribou, which is sometimes found in mountains, then on barrens, on ice, or in the swamp; an animal of the North allied to the reindeer of the Arctics. The head of the bull caribou is also a trophy which makes glad the heart of the sportsman. The Virginia deer is the next animal in estimation, far outnumbering the other two. Deer have multiplied

so rapidly that no sportsman need visit the Maine woods and not secure his deer, if he be in charge of



Moose.

a competent guide. Commissioner Stanley of this State estimates that there are no fewer than 21,600 deer in the State. Next comes the black bear, which

is found frequently and is often killed by the sportsman. Foxes are also abundant throughout the State, and lynxes, both the Canada lynx and the red lynx, are occasionally found.

The abundance of large game in Maine generally causes the sportsman to pay but little attention to such small game as the raccoon, the squirrel, or the woodchucks, but if feathered game is wanted, there are geese, many varieties of ducks, the ruffed grouse, and the Canadian grouse, or spruce partridge, woodcock, snipe, and the various shore birds.

We have chosen as representative hunters and guides of the State of Maine, two men who are known for their unusual skill as woodsmen and hunters. This first is Jonathan Darling. This famous guide and hunter was born in the town of Enfield, Maine, his father and mother being among the first settlers in that part of the State. During Mr. Darling's youth game was very abundant there, and consisted of moose, deer, caribou and bear; but the means for securing these animals were scarce, steel traps and rifles being luxuries. The arm used by Mr. Darling's father was an old flint lock, and most of his traps were wooden traps, chiefly dead falls.

Jonathan Darling, when a boy, would accompany his father on his hunting and trapping trips;

occasionally he was permitted to shoot a deer or caribou, and thus a passion for hunting was engrafted into



Caribou.

the young man. As soon as he was able to handle the old flint lock gun, young Darling persuaded

his father to allow him to go hunting on his own account. The arm was too heavy to hold off-hand, so he would rest the gun over a stump. In this way he killed his first deer. It was not killed outright, but one of the hind legs of the deer was shot off, and the dog which accompanied the young hunter caught the deer. Although young Darling was obliged to work hard on a New England farm, he improved every chance he could to get away into the woods hunting, and as the years rolled on he acquired a knowledge of wood craft which enabled him to surpass any of the other boys in his neighborhood. He made a study of the habits of game, and being of a remarkably cool temperament, never getting excited, he generally succeeded in capturing game where others failed.

Young Darling was also very fond of a canoe, and acquired a great reputation not only in handling canoes but in building them. He also became famous for the snow shoes and moccasins which he made.

As he grew to manhood he still followed hunting, and probably there is no one in the State of Maine who has killed more big game than Jonathan Darling. He has hunted it in all ways, by night, by day, by water on dark nights with jacks, without any light, by getting close to his game, shooting by

guess. He has a wide experience in still hunting deer on snow. In this mode of hunting it would frequently take nearly all day to overtake a moose, the time depending on the depth of the snow and stiffness of the crust. This mode of hunting was



Canada Lynx.

pursued on the coldest days, when icicles would hang to his hair, and his clothing would be wet with perspiration. After this violent exercise, and while in this condition, it would often be necessary to camp for the night, with only a small hatchet with which to cut wood, and sometimes with nothing to eat.

Many times while on these hunts, if successful in killing a moose, Mr. Darling would strip the pelt from the animal and crawl inside of it to keep from freezing.

When Mr. Darling hunted for hides, sportsmen did not visit the State of Maine to any extent, and there were few opportunities for guiding; but later Mr. Darling's reputation as a mighty hunter made him sought for, and as public interest was awakened in making better game laws and enforcing them, he abandoned skin hunting and commenced guiding sportsmen, building camps in different parts of the State, where the best hunting was to be found.

Mr. Darling has guided some of the best known sportsmen in the United States, from all walks in life; he has a knowledge of the big game regions from the Rangeley lakes to the eastern coast, and it is believed that no other man in Maine can give better information on the habits of the big game and the best regions where it is to be found.

Another of the famous guides of Maine is Joe Francis, a full-blooded Penobscot Indian, respected by all who know him, and as a hunter, trapper and guide second to none.

He was born in Houlton, Maine, and is now forty-nine years of age, and has hunted since he was thirteen years old. He is familiar with all

parts of Maine where good hunting is to be found, and sportsmen who have employed him as guide regard him as a wonderfully keen hunter.



Canada Grouse.



Jonathan Darling, Hunter and Guide, Maine.

While Joe Francis has engaged in every kind of hunting to be found in the State, his fame has been largely gained by his great success in moose hunting. Perhaps his Indian blood has given him greater skill in this direction, for it is generally admitted that Indians make the best moose callers.



Jock Darling, Returning from a Hunt.

The writer of these lines has met Joe Francis in a company of experienced hunters, and in giving imitations of moose calls, all present admitted that Joe was superior to any other. Be that as it may, Joe Francis has succeeded in luring the wildest bull moose to within easy range of the sportsman's rifle with his simple birch bark horn.

A few years ago while Joe was hunting with a prominent New York physician, they heard some hunters calling for moose. Joe recognized the imperfect notes and told the doctor that the call would not lure the moose to the hunters. At the doctor's suggestion Joe called once, and his imitations was so perfect that the bull made a rush in the direction of the canoe, where he was shot by the doctor.

Joe Francis has excellent camps for sportsmen, situated in a fine game country. He is regarded as a representative Indian of the Penobscot tribe, a man of honor and intelligence, and has no superior as a guide and woodsman. His statements in regard to the fish and game of his native State may be relied upon.

Sportsmen residing in the West wishing to reach the great hunting regions of Maine, will find the best through service over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway and the New York



Joseph Francis, Penobscot Indian Hunter and Guide, Maine.
Central & Hudson River R. R. to Albany, thence
over the Boston & Albany R. R. to Boston, from
Boston taking the Boston & Maine R. R. to Port-
land, then the Maine Central, which system will
land the sportsman adjacent to the great hunting
regions.

From New York City we recommend the Boston
& Albany R. R. to Boston, from there by Boston
& Maine R. R. and the Maine Central.

THE ADIRONDACK REGION.

REFERENCE to the great hunting region of New York State naturally suggests the Adirondack country, a region which has for many years furnished sport for anglers and hunters, where deer and trout still abound, and are likely to remain plentiful for years to come. The Adirondack region is familiar to many sportsmen who will visit this Exposition; yet there are thousands who have not visited this delightful country, and who will be glad to meet a representative guide, well informed on the game and fish resorts, and who can tell them of the best way to reach them.

We have chosen to represent the great Adirondack region H. H. Covey, who is regarded as a typical Adirondack guide. Mr. Covey was born in 1853 in St. Lawrence County, New York, which is situated on the borders of the Adirondack wilderness. He attended the district school until eleven years of age, when he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade; but the great north woods within whose shadow he had lived since infancy had long held a fascination for him. He made numerous trips into the heart of the forest, and each time he returned to civilization he had a greater longing to return there. He commenced his trips to the woods at an early age,



Virginia Deer.

having visited Oswegatchie County in the capacity of a camp helper when he was but twelve years of age. Finding he could not apply himself diligently to his trade, he abandoned it, and became a professional guide in the Fulton chain region, thoroughly

exploring all the country adjacent to this famous chain of lakes, as well as other portions of the Adirondacks. Mr. Covey is well qualified to furnish any information desired on this great region. For some time past he has maintained a camp on Big Moose



Ruffed Grouse.

Lake for the accommodation of sportsmen. He has entertained some of the most prominent sportsmen of this country, all of whom speak in unqualified terms of his character as a man, and skill as a woodsman.

To reach the Adirondack region from New York City, take the New York Central & Hudson River R. R., which Company runs through car service with every comfort and convenience into this territory.



H. H. Covey, Adirondack Hunter and Guide.

COLORADO.

THE STATE of Colorado, with its 103,925 square miles, contains some of the best hunting grounds to be found in the United States. The varied character of the country, consisting of vast plains and mountains, makes it the natural home of big game, and their fastnesses will forever prevent their extermination.

The grandest and most highly prized game to be found is the wapiti, or elk, the majestic specimen of the deer family. Generally two or three times as large as a Virginia deer, the bull wapiti with its well-developed antlers, has often earned for himself the title of monarch, and it is believed that most sportsmen feel that to kill a bull wapiti is one of the highest pleasures in big game shooting. It has many times been written that the wapiti was fast approaching extermination, but that there are a great abundance of these animals left can readily be proved by talking with our Colorado representatives. There are great bands of them remaining, which stay in the mountains during the Summer months, coming down into the plains as the Autumn approaches, and frequently great numbers of them are killed by ranchmen for their Winter's supply of meat.

Of deer, chiefly the black tail variety, there are

thousands upon thousands, and sportsmen visiting Colorado have no difficulty in killing all the deer they wish, if they are reasonable. Antelope, the



Wapiti, or Elk.

swift-footed, restless animal of the plains, may be found in bands of from a few to hundreds in number.

This wary, yet curious animal, frequently taxes the skill of the hunter to no little extent; but an accurately sighted rifle in the hands of a good shot brings thousands of them to bag annually. The mountain sheep also exist in considerable numbers in this State, but at the present time are protected like the buffalo. Of the wolves there are two varieties—the gray or timber wolf, the largest of its kind to be found in America, is frequently found, and the smaller variety known as the coyote, cowardly and thievish, is to be found in great numbers and is frequently shot from the ranchman's door or from his camp.

The bears of Colorado are of two varieties: first, the brown, black, or cinnamon bear, which the naturalist recognizes as one species. The color of this bear is black or brownish, its variability in color having given rise to the numerous nominal species, but scientists declare that they are one and the same. The second is the grizzly bear, or silver tip, as it is often known among sportsmen, the largest of the bear family, reaching a length of nine feet, and sometimes exceeding eight hundred pounds in weight.

The cat family is well represented in the big game of Colorado. First, the American panther, also known by the name of cougar, puma, or mountain lion, an



Panther, or Cougar.

animal tawny brownish in color, fierce in appearance and savage when cornered; an animal of a carnivorous nature, preferring as its sustenance the warm blood of animals it preys upon, such as deer, antelope, and sometimes the stock of a ranchman. Next is the Canada lynx, varying greatly in size, far fiercer in appearance than it really is, and next the small cat known as the American wild cat. Of this cat family probably more blood-curdling tales have been written than of any other of our big game animals, and their ferocity has been greatly overrated. It is believed there are more panthers in Colorado than in other States. Great sport has been experienced of late years by hunting these cats with packs of dogs.

Of rabbits, there is the almost omnipresent jack rabbit, which—and it is a conservative statement to say—exist by the millions. Some idea of the vast number of these animals can be gained by the report of the number killed last year at Lamar, Col., in a three days' hunt instituted by the Rev. Thomas Uzzell, of Denver, for the purpose of securing food for the poor and indigent. There were 6,142 jack rabbits killed on this hunt, and when it is stated that the hunting was done in Lamar and the immediate vicinity, it may substantiate our statement that there are millions of jack rabbits throughout the State.

There are other fur-bearing animals throughout the State, such as the wolverine, badger, gopher and several varieties of squirrels, the former of which is



Sage Grouse.

occasionally found,* and the latter are paled almost into insignificance by the larger and nobler animals. For feathered game there are myriads of wild ducks,

geese, brant and swan, grouse of several varieties, snipe and other small birds. The season for big game hunting in Colorado is between August 1 and November 1.

The U. S. Cartridge Co. has chosen to represent the great State of Colorado two persons who have become very prominent to the sportsmen of America by their wonderful achievements. They are Mr. A. G. Wallihan and wife, of Lay, Col. Mr. Wallihan has had a wide experience with the big game animals of this State, and for years hunted them successfully, and he is able to impart to sportsmen as much information on the game animals of his State as any person who could be found.

Mr. A. G. Wallihan was born in Footville, Rock County, Wis., where he lived until 1870, when he moved to Denver, Col. He remained in Colorado until 1876, when he returned to Wisconsin, but his love of hunting and the grandeur of the mountains of Colorado drew him back in 1879. After hunting antelope in the neighborhood of Colorado Springs for a month, he moved to Lily Park, where he found deer in such abundance as to astonish him. After remaining at Lily Park for a time he moved to Wyoming, but again was attracted back to Colorado, and on his return settled in Lay, Routt County, where he has since made his home.



A. G. Wallihan, Hunter and Photographer of Wild Game.

In 1889, Mr. Wallihan conceived the idea of photographing the wild game which is so abundant in his State, and the success he has achieved in this direction is far beyond what it was thought possible ever to accomplish; in fact, his photographic achievements have not only astonished sportsmen the world over, but it has been found difficult to make expert photographers believe he could accomplish such results. He has photographed elk, deer, antelope, panther, lynx, wolves, which pictures have found their way to every part of the civilized world. Since he has become so much interested in photography, he has done less hunting, but the nearness to which he is obliged to approach his game to secure his pictures has given him an unusual knowledge of their habits, and it is thought safe to say that no man in Colorado, perhaps in the United States, is so well qualified to tell sportsmen of the big game of the West, and their habits, as Mr. Wallihan.

Mrs. Wallihan is also a native of Wisconsin, her father moving there from Massachusetts in 1835, she being a descendant from old Revolutionary stock. Her father was a keen shot and one of the old-time rifle shots who could perform marvelous feats in shooting with his old muzzle-loading rifle. Mrs. Wallihan states that she believes her first interest in



Mrs. A. G. Wallihan.

shooting was inspired by watching her father mould bullets. She did not, however, aspire to own her own rifle and shoot wild game until she made her home in the West. Her husband and brother frequently urged her to learn to shoot a rifle, as they often left her alone. Her first shooting was with a gun, and in a short time she was able to kill geese and other feathered game. Later, her husband purchased for her a Remington rifle, with which she has killed more than thirty deer. She has stood in the door of her own cabin and shot wolves and has killed no end of jack rabbits and other small game. She generally accompanies her husband, both on his shooting and photographic trips, and has braved the fierce storms of the West, camped on the trail, shot, hunted, fished and photographed with her husband, and is far better informed on the subject of big game than most men, and can handle firearms, especially a rifle, which she shoots in a manner to excite the admiration of all who have seen her shooting.

All that is claimed for these remarkable persons, both as hunters and photographers, can be demonstrated in the magnificent photographs which they have with them. We believe that in introducing Mr. and Mrs. Wallihan to the sportsmen of America at this Exposition, we will have placed before the

sportsmen a rare opportunity for gaining information of the game and fish of Colorado. From New York to Colorado the best service will be found over the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway to Chicago, from Chicago, taking the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the latter running the only through car service over the Union Pacific system, and the traveler will find the best vestibule train service with dining cars attached.



WYOMING.

THE STATE of Wyoming, which is comparatively sparsely settled, contains some of the greatest hunting sections for big game to be found in North America. In selecting a typical guide and hunter from this State, there were many whose skill, bravery and experience entitled them to high rank among guides and hunters; but there is one man in Wyoming who has the respect of all who have known him as a guide. He has had an experience which falls to the lot of but few men, and we might say that but few would care for such an experience, for it is fraught with danger, and he bears the marks of encounter with our fiercest animal, the grizzly bear.

This sturdy hunter is Ira Dodge, of Cora, Wyo., of whom many sportsmen have heard, for besides being a fearless and enthusiastic hunter, he wields a pen with a graphicness which has interested all who have read his writings. Mr. Dodge is known throughout Wyoming, and by many hunters of the East whom he has guided, as one of the greatest bear hunters of the West. Mr. Dodge was born in the wilds of Wisconsin on November 27, 1858. At an early age he developed a passion for the rifle and gun which brought many admonitions from his

parents, but the love of firearms could not be overcome by him, and at such times as he could steal away from home, he would devote to target or field shooting, on such large and small game as the



Grizzly Bear.

country afforded. He possessed a somewhat roving disposition, and after becoming thoroughly familiar with the woods and waters in the neighborhood of his home, he had uncontrollable desires to visit new

countries, where he would meet larger and fiercer game. He had but little opportunity for schooling in the country in which he lived, and during a portion of the year, in the Autumn and early Winter, he devoted all his time to hunting deer for the market, and bears for their pelt and bounty. In this work he was remarkably successful, far more so than any one in his country.

In 1881, he concluded to start for the far West, and in time found himself in Montana; this was at a time when the great slaughter of buffalo for hides was going on. Like many others he engaged in the business of hunting buffalo for hides; we admit he did his share in the work which finally exterminated the vast herds that once swarmed the plains.

In 1883, Mr. Dodge visited the world's wonderland, Yellowstone National Park. Here he spent several years among the grandeur and beauty of this interesting and fascinating country, guiding tourists to points of interest and taking hunting trips to the rivers and mountains adjacent thereto. When not engaged as a guide his spare time would be devoted to bear hunting, the value of the pelts and the bounty on the head, as well as his love for hunting these fierce animals, made the sport especially attractive to him. It is said that every sportsman finds special attraction in some one kind of shooting.



Black Bear.

For Mr. Dodge there seems a special attraction in bear hunting.

An interesting episode in Mr. Dodge's life was his wedding trip. In 1892 he married, and his wedding journey was made on horseback and pack mules, over mountain trails and the wildest portions of the Rocky Mountains, to a locality in Wyoming. His wife thoroughly enjoys hunting trips, and often accompanies her husband. At the present time Mr. Dodge lives on the west side of the Wind River range, near the head waters of Green River. This country abounds in game and is only two days' drive from the Union Pacific Railway. It is claimed

that no better game country is left in the United States.

There are elk, moose, mule deer, antelope, Rocky Mountain sheep, black and grizzly bears. For feathered game there is duck and goose shooting, prairie chickens in abundance, and those who enjoy fly fishing will find exceptionally good sport in this



Red Lynx.



Ira Dodge, Hunter and Guide, Wyoming.

country, the mountain trout taken ranging as high as five pounds. In addition to the rare sport with fish and game, the scenery is said to be grand.

To reach the hunting regions of Wyoming we recommend for the best services in going from New York, the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway to Chicago, continuing from the latter place over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, this Company running vestibule train service with dining cars attached over the Union Pacific system.



Rocky Mountain Sheep.

SOUTHERN MONTANA AND IDAHO.

MONTANA with nearly 150,000 square miles has within its confines some rare hunting for the sportsman. Big game abounds in many parts of the State, and one has a variety to choose from; there are the grizzly bear, black bear, wapiti or elk, mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, antelope, deer, wolves, both gray or timber, and the coyote, and the usual variety of small furred and feathered game found in the far West. Many parts of Montana are almost inaccessible, and the sportsman risks not a little by making his hunting trips if he is unacquainted with this region.

One of the intelligent guides from this State is W. H. Wright, of Missoula, and the United States Cartridge Co. feels no better man could be brought to the Sportsmen's Exposition to enlighten sportsmen on the kind of game to be found in Southern Montana and Idaho than Mr. Wright. He will also be able to give information as to the proper season of the year for sportsmen to make their hunting trips, for the mistake of a few weeks often imperils the lives of the sportsmen, as was the case of the Carlin party, which lost one of its number, and the remainder barely escaping with their lives, after suffering great hardships. Mr. Wright was one of those who went in search of

the lost sportsmen, and his wide experience as hunter, guide and prospector will make his advice of value.

Mr. Wright's life and adventures are sufficient to make an interesting book, but the limited space at our disposal will permit of but a brief sketch of his life only. He was born in the State of New Hampshire and lived in New England until he was twenty-seven years of age. In 1883 he moved to the West, and first settled at Spokane, Wash., arriving there at a time when everything was prosperous. He was quite successful in his investments, but the reaction came and depression of business caused him heavy losses. While he was successful he hunted for pleasure, and being an enthusiastic sportsman had unusual opportunities to gratify his taste. When business reverses came he still had the fondness for hunting, and responding to many solicitations to act as guide, he took charge of many parties, making trips to the Cascade Mountains, going into British Columbia; sometimes these trips extended over three or four months, and as the country he visited is the home of the mountain sheep, or big horn, the Rocky Mountain goat, the black tail, or mule deer, bear, both grizzly and black, the nature of his sport was exciting and sometimes hazardous. After hunting through Washington and northern Idaho, and having



Mule Deer.

killed specimens of the game to be found there, both large and small, Mr. Wright longed to kill elk, moose and other big game. He, therefore, made



W. H. Wright, Ready for the Hunt.

trips East and South through southern Idaho and Montana, where big game, especially elk and moose, is still abundant. Mr. Wright being a keen hunter and a guide of unusual intelligence, his trips have been uniformly successful, and his services are much sought for by those who wish a trustworthy guide and skillful woodsman.

To reach this territory from New York, take the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and

the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway to Chicago, thence over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to St. Paul, thence over the Northern Pacific Railroad, the latter line leaving the sportsman at desirable points from which to reach the great hunting regions.



W. H. Wright, Hunter and Guide, Montana.

NORTHERN MONTANA AND WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER of the famous guides of Montana, who has been brought into considerable prominence by guiding parties of well-known sportsmen, among them being many English sportsmen, is J. W. Schultz, whose headquarters is at Kipp, Mont. Mr. Schultz was born in northern New York. During his boyhood he removed to Montana. A love of hunting was inherent in him, and on arriving in Montana he devoted himself almost solely to hunting and trading with the Indians. In his early days in the West the buffalo were there literally by the million. He continued in his business of hunting and trading until the extermination of the buffalo, when he attempted to settle down on a ranch, near the foothills of the Rocky Mountains; but the wild life of a hunter possessed so many charms for him, that he spends more time in the mountains than he does on his ranch, and guiding a hunting party is more congenial occupation to him than ranch work. His success has made his services sought for, and he has guided some of the most distinguished sportsmen that have visited Montana.

Mr. Schultz's favorite hunting ground is a country north and south of the Great Northern Railway,



Rocky Mountain Goat.

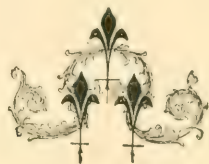


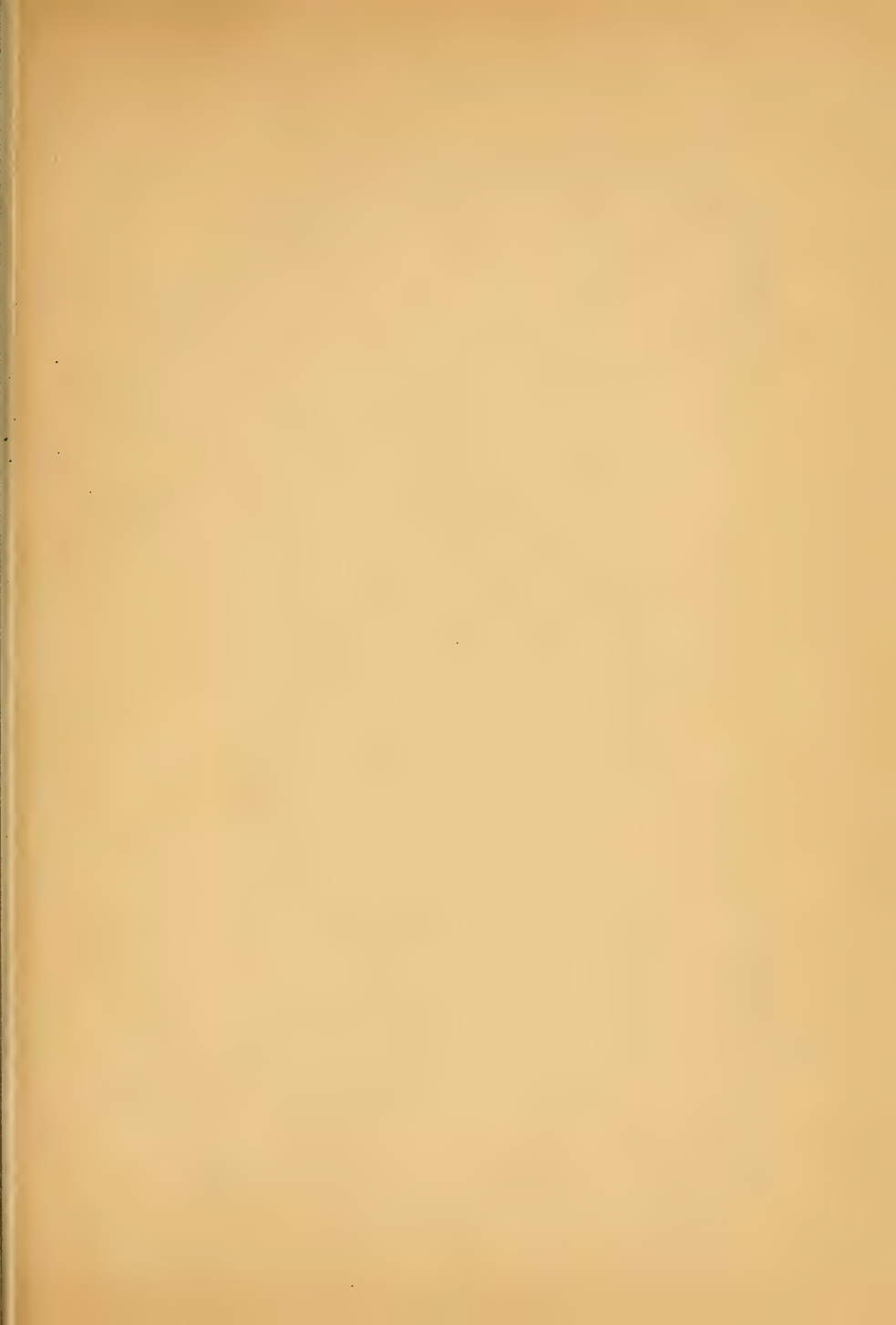
J. W. Schultz, Hunter and Guide, Montana.

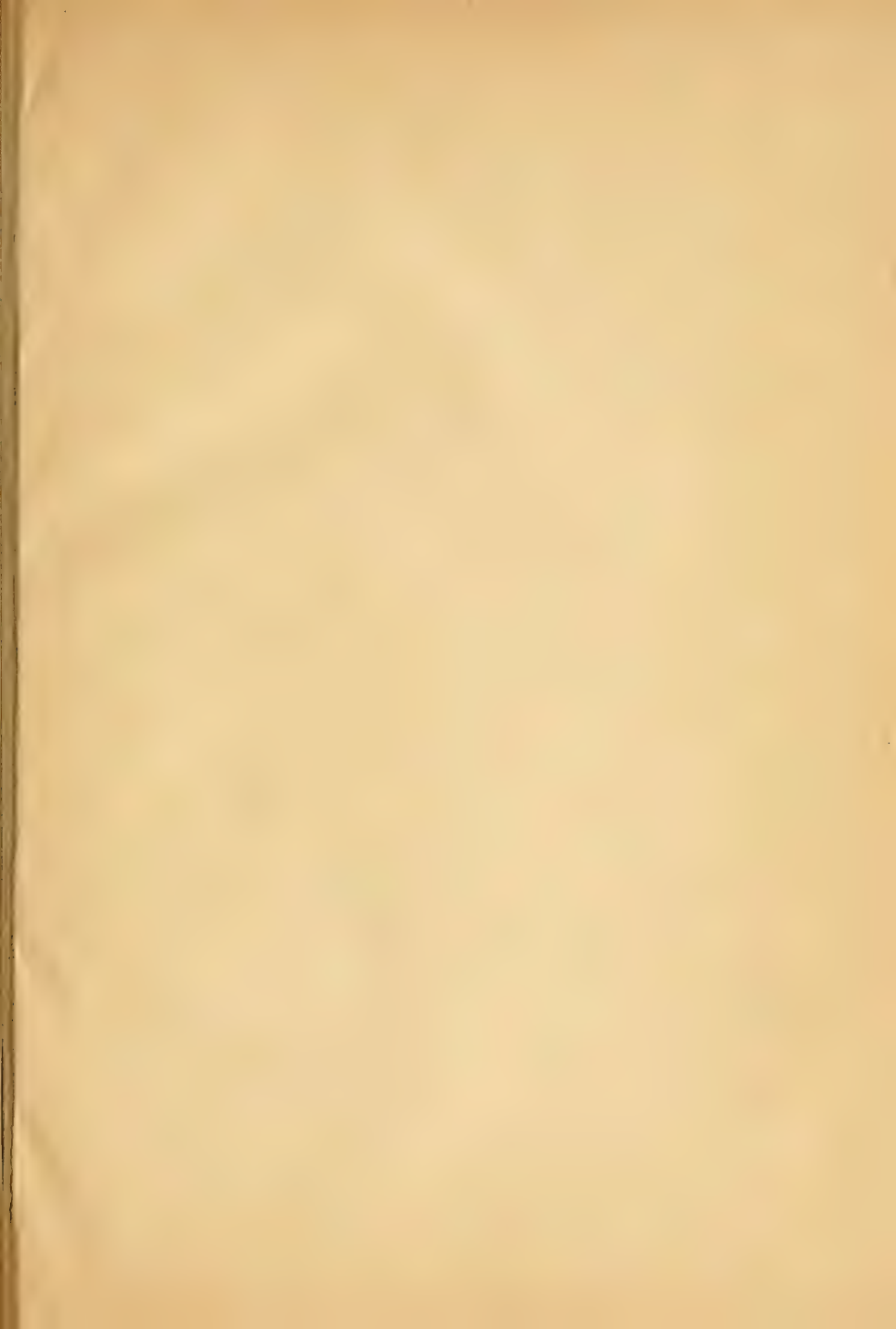
where it crosses the main range of the Rocky Mountains. This is practically a new country for sportsmen. The Great Northern Railway has been recently built, and as yet but few parties have learned that the shooting to be had there is unexcelled. Of the game to be found in this region, there are elk, moose, grizzly bear and deer. This section is also pre-eminently the home of the big horn and the

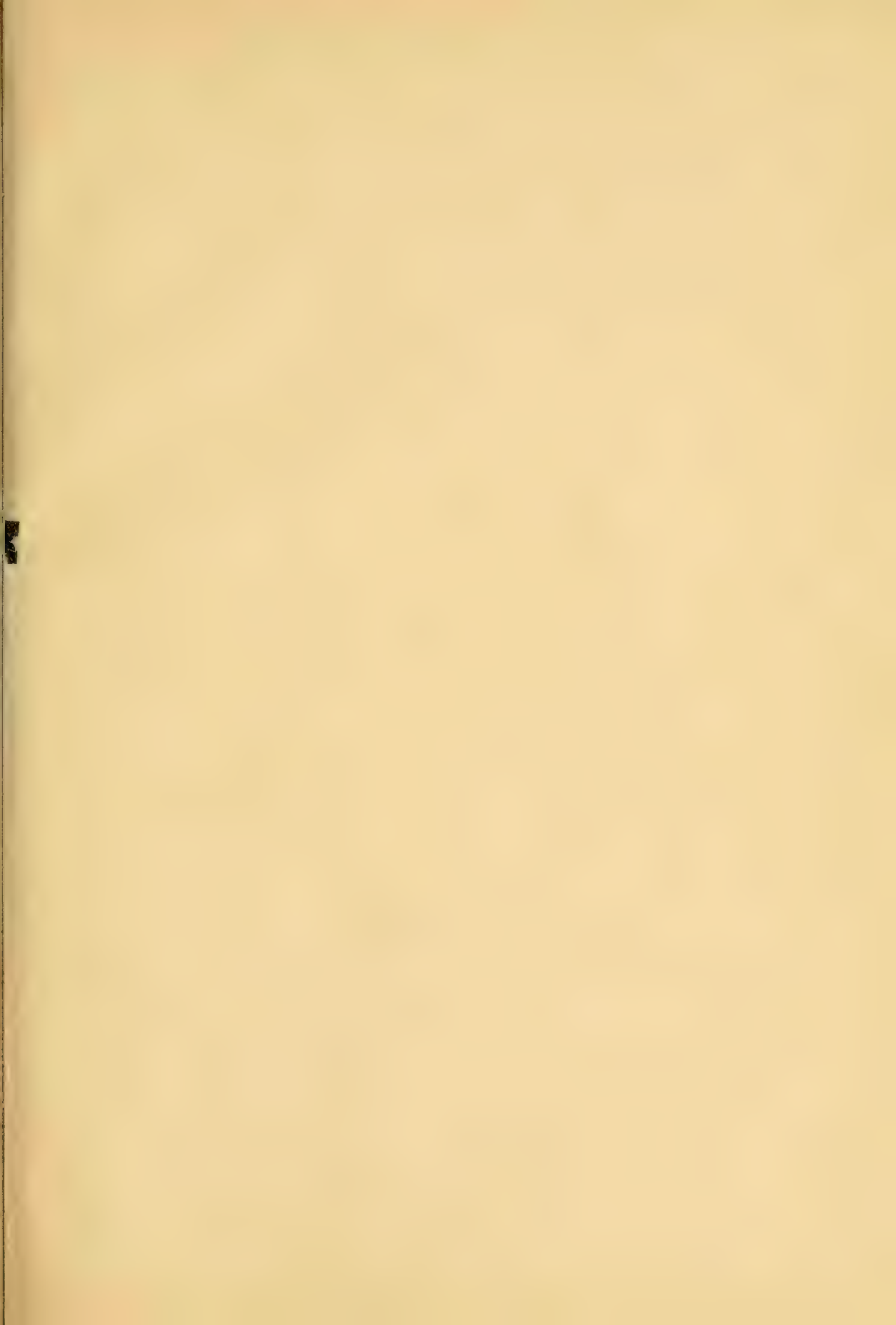
white goat. There is also great abundance of small game peculiar to the West, and magnificent fishing. The scenery of the section of the country we have referred to is by no means the least of its attractions. Some of the mountains are covered with glaciers, and there are innumerable beautiful lakes to be found in the valleys. Mr. Schultz will be found a man of rare practical information, and can advise sportsmen who contemplate visiting his region.

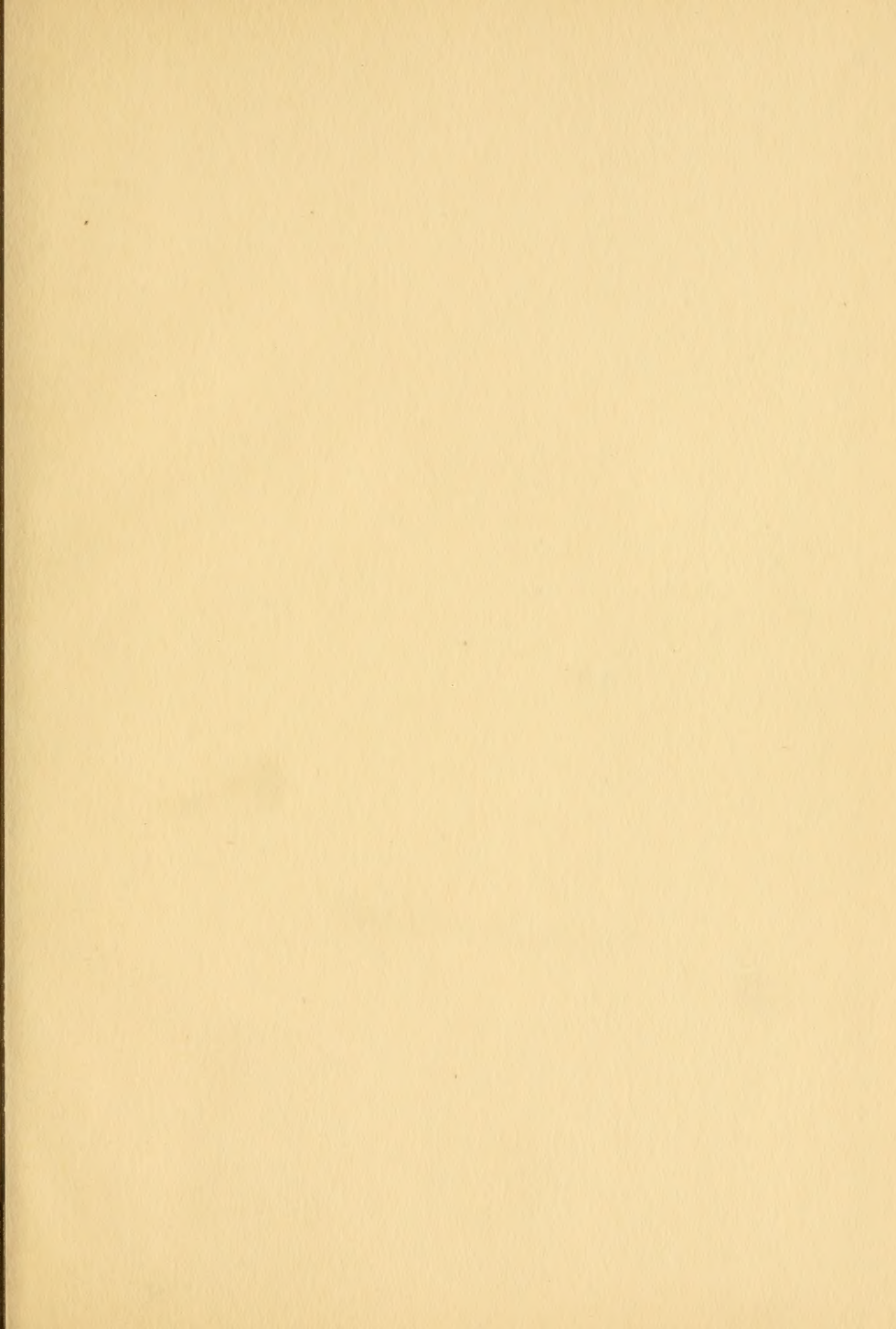
Sportsmen visiting this region can leave New York over the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway to Chicago, from Chicago taking the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to St. Paul, then the Great Northern Railway, every comfort and convenience being provided by these lines.

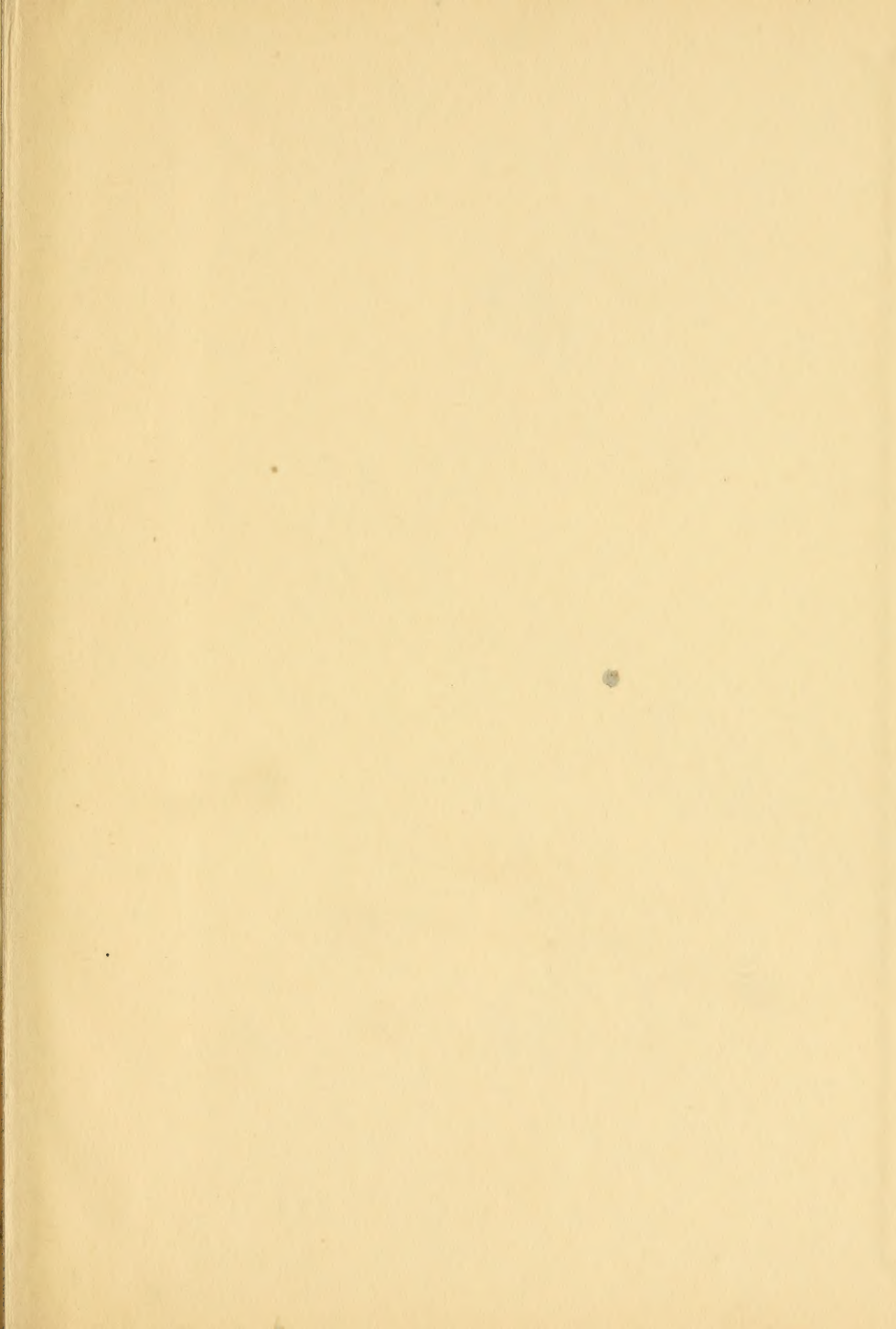












LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 011 272 457 6

